

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System

SURVEILLANCE REPORT #72 TRENDS IN ALCOHOL-RELATED MORBIDITY AMONG SHORT-STAY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL DISCHARGES, UNITED STATES, 1979–2003

Chiung M. Chen, M.A.¹ Hsiao-ye Yi, Ph.D.¹ Michael E. Hilton, Ph.D.²

1 CSR, Incorporated Suite 10002107 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22201

 Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism 5635 Fishers Lane, MSC 9304 Bethesda, MD 20892-9304

August 2005

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Public Health Service National Institutes of Health

CSR, Incorporated, operates the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS) under Contract No. N01AA32007 for the Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

HIGHLIGHTS

This surveillance report, prepared annually by the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS), National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), presents data on alcohol-related morbidity in the United States from 1979 to 2003. AEDS compiles these statistics on alcohol-related inpatient stays based on a national sample of hospital discharge episodes from the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Civilian population data estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau are used as the denominators to calculate rates. The following are highlights of general trends and notable findings:

Alcohol-Related Hospital Discharges in 2003

- •□ Approximately 424,000 hospital discharge episodes for persons ages 15 and older had a principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnosis, and approximately 1.6 million discharge episodes had an any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnosis. These figures represent 18.5 principal (first-listed) and 68.8 any (all-listed) alcohol-related discharges per 10,000 population, a slight decline in the principal (first-listed) alcoholrelated discharge rate and a slight increase in the any (all-listed) alcohol-related discharge rate compared with the 2002 rates (19.3 and 66.9, respectively).
- □ Alcohol dependence syndrome composed the largest group (34 percent) of principal (first-listed) diagnoses, followed by alcoholic psychoses (31 percent), cirrhosis of the liver (25 percent), and nondependent abuse of alcohol (10 percent).
- □ A substantial difference exists between rates based on principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) diagnoses. More than two-thirds (73 percent) of alcohol-related morbidity episodes did not appear as a principal (first-listed) diagnosis.
- •□ Alcohol-related diagnoses in decreasing order of severity as measured by average length of hospital stay were cirrhosis (5.9 days, with 6.1 days for alcoholic cirrhosis), alcoholic psychoses (5.3 days), alcohol dependence syndrome (4.9 days), and nondependent abuse of alcohol (2.1 days).

General Trends

- Hospital discharge rates showed a clear upward trend for both principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) alcoholic psychoses as well as for any (all-listed) nondependent abuse of alcohol during 1988 to 2003. The upward trend was less obvious for principal (first-listed) nondependent abuse of alcohol.
- •□ For all alcohol-related diagnoses, except cirrhosis without mention of alcohol, hospital discharge rates continue to be higher for males than for females. Persons ages 45 to 64 generally have the highest any (all-listed) alcohol-related morbidity rates, although persons ages 65 and older have higher rates of cirrhosis without mention of alcohol. Persons ages 15 to 24 have the lowest alcohol-related morbidity rates.
- •□ In terms of percentage shares, the relative ranks of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses are fairly constant over the 25-year study period. However, the percentage of alcohol dependence diagnoses has declined substantially in the past few years, while the percentages of diagnoses for alcoholic psychoses and any cirrhosis have increased.
- On average, principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses accounted for less than one-half (40 percent) of alcohol-related diagnoses in the NHDS samples over the 25-year study period.
- ☐ While there has been relatively little change in the percentage of hospital discharges with principal (first-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, the proportion of hospital discharges with any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis has increased.
- •□ For alcohol dependence syndrome and cirrhosis, declines in average length of stay were observed between 1988 and 2003.

INTRODUCTION

This is the thirteenth surveillance report on trends in alcohol-related morbidity among patients discharged from short-stay community hospitals in the United States. Prepared by AEDS, NIAAA, the report updates the trends published in earlier surveillance reports as well as a data reference manual (Stinson 1989). The findings are intended to be useful to policymakers, health care providers, researchers, and other individuals concerned about the health effects of alcohol abuse.

Data are presented by age and sex, including numbers and population-based rates for hospital discharges with principal (first-listed) mention or any (all-listed) mention of specific diagnoses for chronic diseases resulting from alcohol abuse. Also included are data on the average length of hospital stay for alcohol-related discharge episodes. Race-specific data are not reported because a large proportion of discharges do not include race information.

AEDS uses variance estimation procedures recommended by NCHS to develop 95 percent confidence intervals for each estimate shown in figure 5 through figure 9 based on relative standard errors. The values of all estimates are presented in tables.

DATA

Sources

Hospital discharge data for the report are obtained from the NHDS, which has been conducted by NCHS since 1965. These data are processed by NCHS and made available on public use computer files. The report begins with 1979, the year in which the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) was implemented. ICD-9-CM is a diagnostic coding scheme published by the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities (1978) and is based on the World Health Organization's ninth revision of the ICD (1977). The Tenth Revision of ICD (ICD-10) was implemented for mortality data beginning with data year 1999; the

implementation of ICD-10-CM for morbidity data has not yet been determined (NCHS 2004).

The NHDS collects data from a sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with six or more beds and an average length of stay fewer than 30 days. The sample is stratified by geographic region and hospital size. The probability of selecting a hospital is directly proportional to its size. Discharge episodes are sampled randomly at each participating hospital; the episode sampling ratio within an individual hospital varies inversely with the probability of hospital selection. NCHS calculates appropriate weights and includes them in the data files to project national estimates from the sample. Descriptions of the NHDS sampling design, data collection procedures, and data collection instruments used during the 1979–1987 period are published elsewhere by NCHS (1977, 2004, 2005).

In 1988 NCHS implemented a new sample design to (1) provide geographic sampling comparability with other surveys conducted by NCHS, (2) update the sample of hospitals selected for the survey, and (3) maximize the use of data collected through automated systems. This change in the sample design may affect trend data because some differences between NHDS statistics based on the earlier sample (1979–1987) and statistics based on the 1988 sample may be due to sampling variability rather than changes in patterns of hospital utilization (NCHS 2004, 2005). For example, NCHS compared the old survey results with the new results and produced significantly lower estimates of principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) diagnoses of alcohol dependence in the new series (Haupt and Kozak 1992).

For each hospital discharge episode in the sample, the following items are provided: the patient's age, sex, race, marital status, and length of stay; the hospital's size and regional location; and codes for up to seven diagnoses and up to four surgical procedures.

Civilian population data used in calculating hospital discharge rates were estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau and provided by the NCHS.

Limitations

Estimates of alcohol-related morbidity based on the NHDS sample may underestimate the overall prevalence of such morbidity in the general U.S. population. For example, the NHDS sample does not include Veterans Administration and other Federal hospitals or hospitals where the average length of stay is 30 days or longer. Morbidity among individuals who are not hospitalized (i.e., those who seek outpatient treatment or no treatment) also is not reflected in the NHDS data. Furthermore, the stigma associated with alcohol abuse may lead to some reluctance by health professionals to report an alcohol-related diagnosis.

To properly interpret the data, the following characteristics of the NHDS should be understood:

- □The NHDS provides a record for each sampled hospital discharge episode, not for each individual patient; therefore, an unknown portion of discharge episodes may reflect multiple hospital episodes for a single patient in a given year. Because no patient identifiers appear in the NHDS public use data files, it is not possible to identify records for different hospital episodes involving the same patients. Consequently, the numbers and rates reported here reflect the incidence of alcohol-related hospital discharge episodes and not the prevalence of alcohol-related diagnoses among individual patients.
- □Because NHDS data are obtained from a sample of hospital discharge episodes, any resulting estimates are subject to sampling error. The reliability of estimates is a function of sample size. NCHS guidelines, based on the NHDS sampling plan, require a minimum of 30 unweighted cases for even marginally acceptable reliability. In this report, data based on fewer than 30 NHDS records (population estimates in the range of 5,000 to 6,000 after weights are applied) are not displayed for table cells. Estimates below 10,000 may be only marginally reliable.
- □The NHDS methodology allows for coding up to seven different diagnoses for each

- hospital discharge record. The first of these code positions contains a code for the principal (first-listed) diagnosis. The remaining six positions can be used to code additional diagnoses identified during the patient's hospital stay. In this report, an any (all-listed) diagnosis is a diagnosis that appears in any one of the seven possible code positions for each record; counts of an any (all-listed) diagnosis are described as counts for any mention of the particular diagnosis. The principal (first-listed) diagnosis need not be the most serious diagnosis recorded on a discharge record, nor is it necessarily the diagnosis that accounts for the overall length of a patient's hospital stay.
- Numbers and rates based only on principal (first-listed) diagnoses can be misleading because these data overlook other morbidity that may be diagnosed during the patient's hospitalization. Therefore, numbers and rates are presented for principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) mentions of alcohol-related diagnoses. Principal (first-listed) diagnoses constitute a subset of any (all-listed) diagnoses. Any (all-listed) diagnostic categories are not mutually exclusive; a given discharge may appear in more than one any (all-listed) diagnostic category. However, a hospital discharge with multiple diagnoses in the same category is not counted more than once. For example, one diagnostic category is alcoholic psychoses (ICD-9-CM code 291). Under this category are eight subclassifications. A discharge with diagnoses of both alcohol withdrawal delirium (code 291.0) and alcohol withdrawal hallucinosis (code 291.3) would be counted only once under the overall alcoholic psychoses classification even though more than one type of alcoholic psychosis appears on the record. (This method of counting any (all-listed) diagnoses differs from the method used in NCHS publications; NCHS counts the number of mentions of specific diseases in hospital records, whereas AEDS counts the number of hospital records that mention specific diseases.)

- Two data collection procedures have been used since 1985 in conducting the survey: (1) a manual system of sample selection and data abstraction and (2) an automated method that involves the purchase of data files from abstracting service organizations. An increasing proportion of respondent hospitals have employed the automated method. Prior to 1985, all data were collected manually. In 1987 approximately one-sixth (17 percent) of sample hospitals used the automated method; by 2002 40 percent of these hospitals were using the automated method (DeFrances and Hall 2004). The variability in data collection procedures may have systematic effects on morbidity trend data.
- □The change in sample design implemented in 1988 implies a discontinuity in timeseries data. Therefore, the reader must use caution when interpreting trends across the old and the new sample periods.

METHOD

Definitions

A major methodological issue of this report is the specification of the categories of alcoholrelated diagnoses. The level of diagnostic detail defined in the ICD-9-CM and available in the NHDS is so great that the most detailed classification of morbidity results in diagnostic categories with very few observations. To minimize the problem of small cell sizes, detailed diagnostic classifications from the NHDS are reported under four major alcoholrelated categories, with three subcategories for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. These categories (and the associated specific alcoholrelated diagnoses) are listed in the table of definitions on the following page. The categories are consistent with the diagnostic categories used in previous AEDS publications on alcohol-related morbidity.

For chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, the ICD-9-CM allows for a distinction between diagnoses with and without mention of alcohol. In recent years AEDS has chosen not to

emphasize this distinction and has reported all liver cirrhosis in analyses of alcohol-related morbidity and mortality. This practice was adopted at the recommendation of health professionals and epidemiologists who attended a conference sponsored by AEDS in 1979. In keeping with this practice, this report includes an overall category of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis that does not distinguish between cirrhosis with and without mention of alcohol. For consistency with causes of death reported in other AEDS publications on cirrhosis mortality (Yoon, Yi, and Hilton 2005), this report also includes three subcategories of cirrhosis: (1) alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver, (2) other specified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol, and (3) unspecified cirrhosis of the liver without mention of alcohol.

This report presents data for the U.S. population ages 15 and older in the following age categories: 15 to 24, 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 65 and older. Age 15 is below the minimum legal drinking age in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, but survey results show that a large number of adolescents drink alcoholic beverages. For example, data from the NIAAA 2001–2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions indicate that 12.2 percent of current drinkers ages 18 and older in the United States began drinking at age 15 or younger (Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System 2004).

Exclusions

In assessing alcohol-related diagnoses, discharges of females with deliveries should be excluded because childbirth is not an illness. In a typical year, approximately 12 to 13 percent of all hospital discharges are for delivery. In 2002 this category accounted for 11.7 percent of all discharges (DeFrances and Hall 2004). Accordingly, to examine the share of all discharges associated with a principal (first-listed) or an any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnosis in figure 4, the percentages were calculated after excluding from both the numerator and denominator all records coded in the principal (first-listed) diagnosis as V27, a supplementary ICD-9-CM classification for females delivering babies.

Definition of Alcohol-Related Diagnoses

Category Used in Report		Classification in ICD-9-CM
Alcoholic psychoses	291.0	Alcohol withdrawal delirium
	291.1	Alcohol amnestic syndrome
	291.2	Other alcoholic dementia
	291.3	Alcohol withdrawal hallucinosis
	291.4	Idiosyncratic alcohol intoxication
	291.5	Alcoholic jealousy
	291.8	Other specified alcoholic psychosis
	291.9	Unspecified alcoholic psychosis
Alcohol dependence syndrome	303.0	Acute alcoholic intoxication
	303.9	Other and unspecified alcohol dependence
	265.2	Pellagra
	357.5	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
	425.5	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
	535.3	Alcoholic gastritis
Nondependent abuse of alcohol	305.0	Alcohol abuse
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis:		
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	571.0	Alcoholic fatty liver
	571.1	Acute alcoholic hepatitis
	571.2	Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver
	571.3	Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified
Other specified cirrhosis of the liver	571.4	Chronic hepatitis
without mention of alcohol	571.6	Biliary cirrhosis
	571.8	Other chronic nonalcoholic liver disease
	572.3	Portal hypertension
Unspecified cirrhosis of the liver	571.5	Cirrhosis of liver without mention of alcohol
without mention of alcohol	571.9	Unspecified chronic liver disease without mention of alcohol

Assessment of Statistical Significance

Because data on hospital discharges are based on a sample of all discharges, there is some sampling error in the estimates presented in this report. To assess the statistical significance of apparent differences in the estimates presented, we have used variance estimation procedures recommended by the NCHS to develop confidence intervals for each estimate.

The confidence intervals presented in figures 5–9 are based on relative standard errors (RSEs), which are standard errors expressed as a percentage of the estimate. NCHS provides a method for obtaining RSEs in the technical documentation of the annual National Hospital Discharge Survey summary report for principal (first-listed) and any (all-listed) diagnoses and for length of stay (NCHS 2004, 2005). To obtain a 95-percent

confidence interval, the RSE value was multiplied by the estimate and by 1.96, and the resulting value was then added to and subtracted from the estimate.

REFERENCES

- Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System. *Unpublished data* from the 2001–2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2004.
- Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities. The International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification. Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1978.
- DeFrances, C.J., and Hall, M.J. 2002 National Hospital Discharge Survey. *Advance Data*, Number 342. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2004.
- Haupt, B.J., and Kozak, L.J. Estimates From Two
 Survey Designs: National Hospital Discharge Survey.
 National Center for Health Statistics. Vital and
 Health Statistics, Series 13, No. 111. Washington,
 DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992.
- National Center for Health Statistics (W.R. Simmons and G.A. Schnack). Development of the Design of the NCHS Hospital Discharge Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2, No. 39. U.S. Department

- of Health, Education and Welfare Publication No. (HRA) 77-1199. Health Resources Administration. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.
- National Center for Health Statistics. 1979–2002 National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) Multi-Year Public Use Data File Documentation. Hyattsville, MD: NCHS, 2004.
- National Center for Health Statistics. 2003 National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) Public Use Data File Documentation. Hyattsville, MD: NCHS, 2005.
- Stinson, F.S. U.S. Alcohol Epidemiologic Data Reference Manual, Volume 4: Hospital Discharges with Alcohol-Related Conditions: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1979–1985. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1989.
- World Health Organization. *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, Ninth Revision.* Geneva: World Health Organization, 1977.
- Yoon, Y.H.; Yi, H.; and Hilton, M.E. Surveillance Report #70: Liver Cirrhosis Mortality in the United States, 1970–2002. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, 2005.

List of Figures

	Page
Figure 1□	Percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with principal (first-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 2003 8
Figure 2□	Trends in percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with principal (first-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 1979–2003
Figure 3□	Percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 2003 9
Figure 4□	Trends in percent of discharges with principal (first-listed) or any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis among all discharges, 1979–2003 9
Figure 5□	Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2003
Figure 6□	Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2003
Figure 7□	Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for principal (first-listed) mention of specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2003
Figure 8□	Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for any (all-listed) mention of specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2003
Figure 9□	Average length of stay and 95-percent confidence intervals for specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2003
	List of Tables
Table 1	Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003
Table 2	Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003
Table 3	Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2003

Figure 1. Percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with principal (first-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 2003.

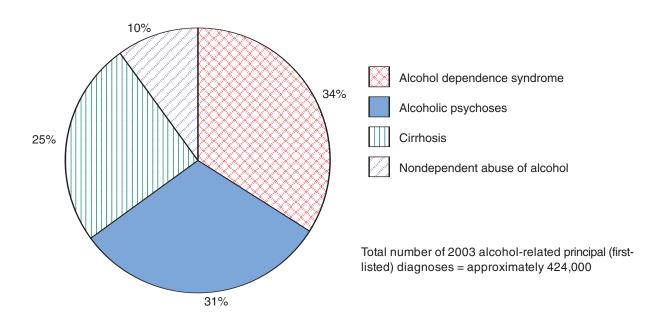
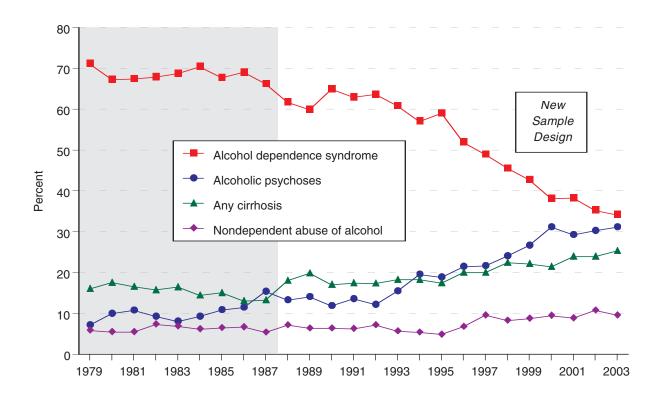


Figure 2. Trends in percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with principal (first-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 1979–2003.



Note: Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.

Figure 3. Percent distribution of principal (first-listed) diagnoses among discharges with any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis, 2003.

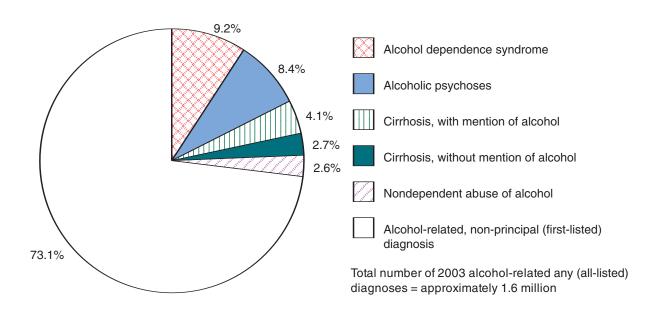
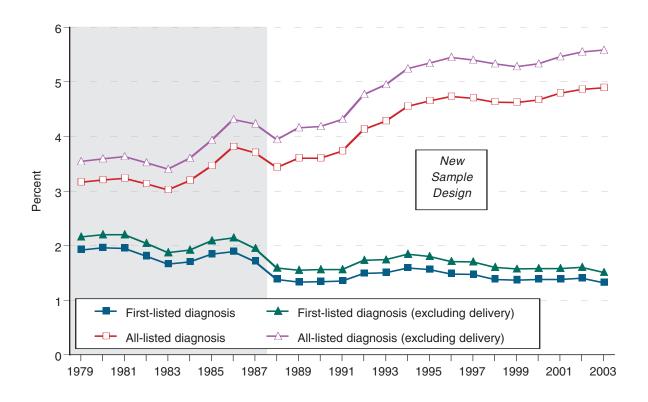


Figure 4. Trends in percent of discharges with principal (first-listed) or any (all-listed) mention of an alcohol-related diagnosis among all discharges, 1979–2003.



Note: Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data.

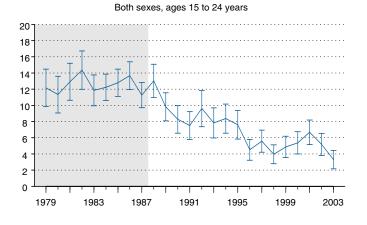
Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.

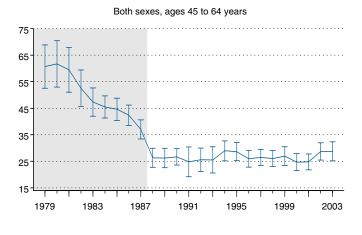
Figure 5. Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2003.

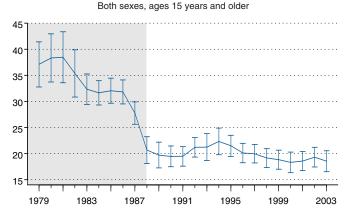
[Vertical axes reflect rates per 10,000 population: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

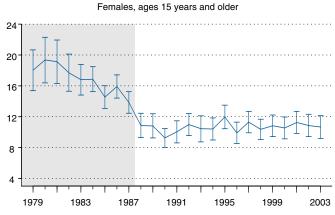
[Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.]

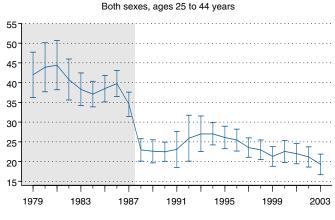












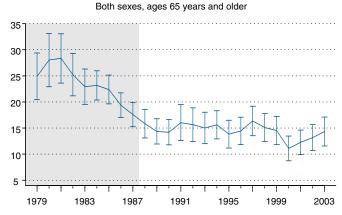
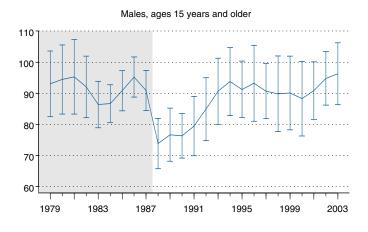
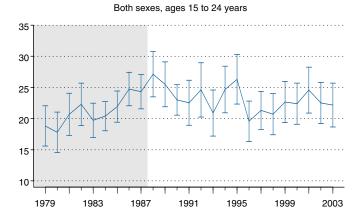


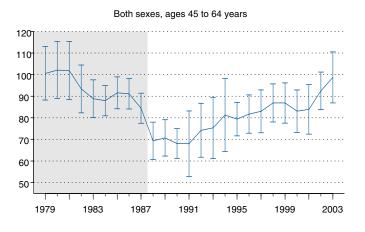
Figure 6. Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2003.

[Vertical axes reflect rates per 10,000 population: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

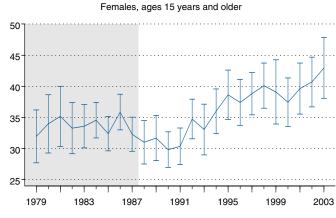
[Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.]

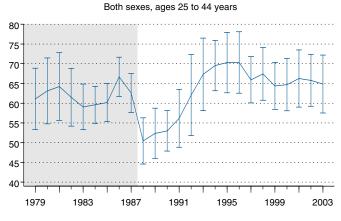












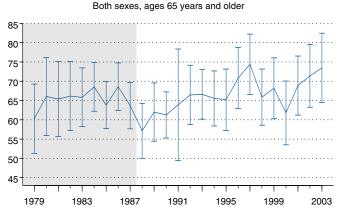


Figure 7. Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for principal (first-listed) mention of specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979-2003.

[Vertical axes reflect rates per 10,000 population: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.]

1.5

0.5

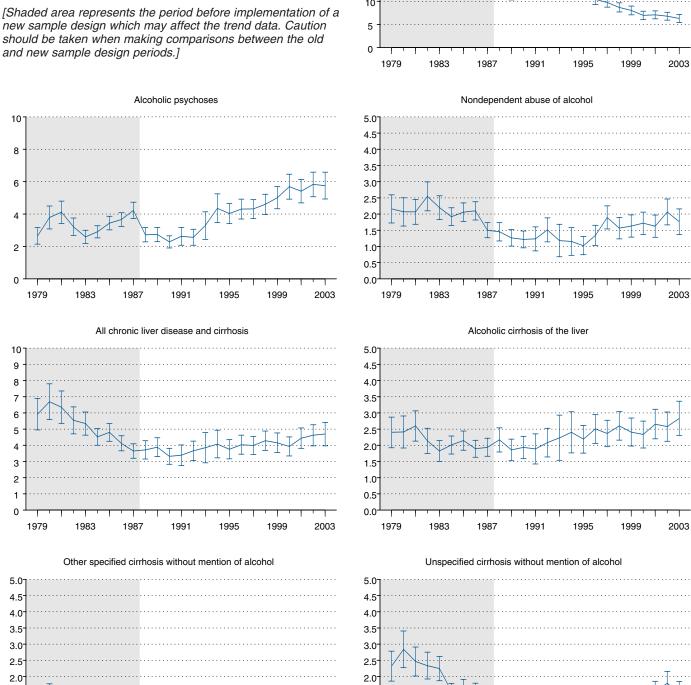
1979

1983

1987

1995

1999



30 25 20

15

Alcohol dependence syndrome

2003

1.5

0.5 0.0

1979

1983

1987

1991

1995

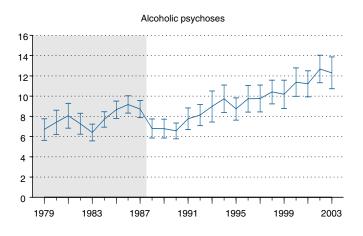
1999

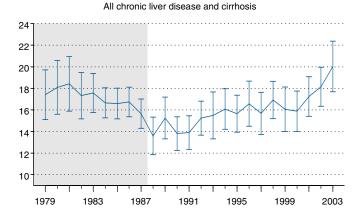
2003

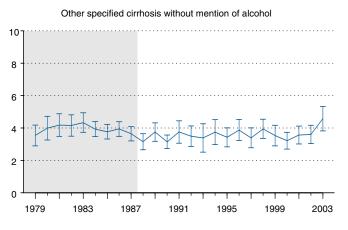
Figure 8. Rates and 95-percent confidence intervals for any (all-listed) mention of specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2003.

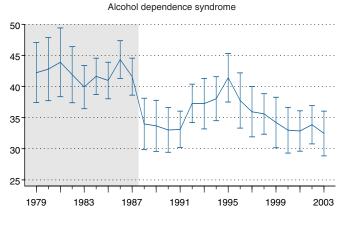
[Vertical axes reflect rates per 10,000 population: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

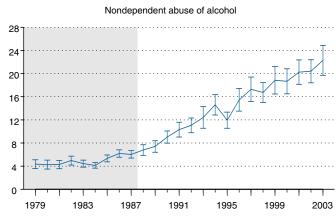
[Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.]

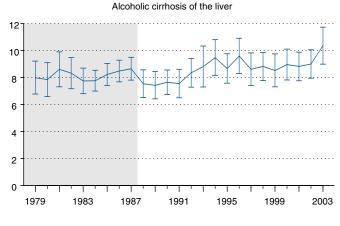












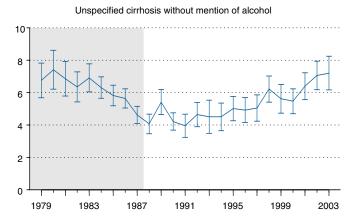
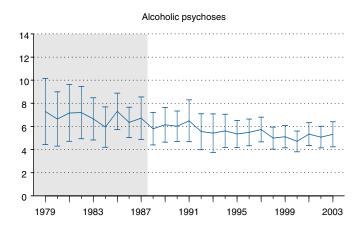
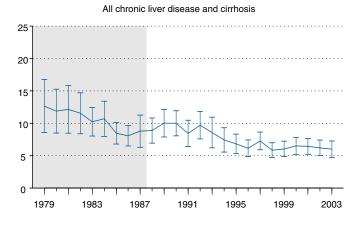


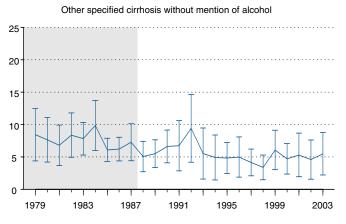
Figure 9. Average length of stay and 95-percent confidence intervals for specific alcohol-related diagnoses, 1979–2003.

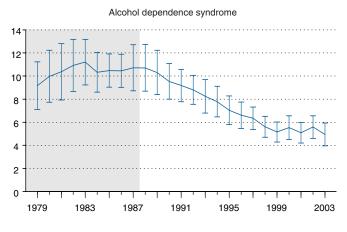
[Vertical axes reflect average length of stay in days: scale is not uniform for all graphs]

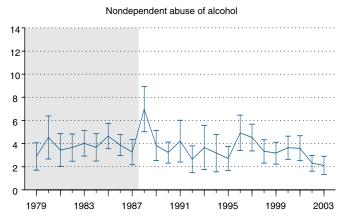
[Shaded area represents the period before implementation of a new sample design which may affect the trend data. Caution should be taken when making comparisons between the old and new sample design periods.]

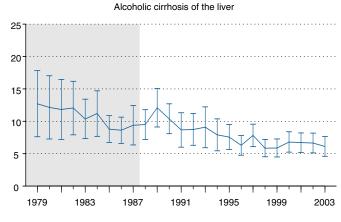












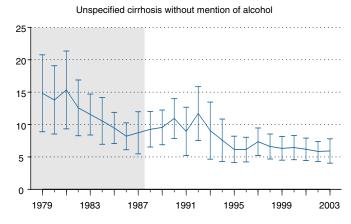


Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003.

Diagnostic category			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)					Rate pe	r 10,000 po	pulation		
and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
Any alcohol-related diagnosis														
2003*	424	298	126	13	161	198	52	18.5	26.9	10.7	3.3	19.3	28.8	14.4
2002*	437	310	127	21	178	191	47	19.3	28.3	10.7	5.2	21.2	28.7	13.2
2001*	415	285	130	26	185	160	43	18.6	26.4	11.3	6.7	22.0	24.8	12.3
	404	284	120	21	190	154	39	18.3	26.6	10.5	5.4	22.6	24.7	11.1
2000*	404	285		19	178	154	59 50			10.5	4.9	21.3	26.9	14.5
1999*			121					18.8	27.4					-
1998*	408	294	114	15	193	148	51	19.1	28.6	10.4	4.0	23.0	26.0	15.1
1997*	421	298	123	21	199	146	55	20.0	29.3	11.3	5.6	23.5	26.5	16.4
1996*	419	312	107	17	215	139	48	20.1	31.0	9.9	4.5	25.5	26.0	14.4
1995*	442	314	128	28	219	149	46	21.5	31.7	12.0	7.6	26.1	28.6	13.8
1994*	455	345	110	31	226	147	51	22.3	35.2	10.4	8.4	27.0	29.0	15.6
1993*	429	320	109	29	225	126	49	21.2	32.9	10.4	7.8	27.0	25.5	15.0
1992*	423	309	114	35	215	123	50	21.2	32.3	11.0	9.6	25.9	25.6	15.6
1991*	385	282	103	28	191	116	50	19.5	29.7	10.0	7.5	23.1	24.8	16.0
1990*	381	287	94	31	183	123	44	19.5	30.6	9.2	8.3	22.5	26.7	14.2
1989*	378	270	109	36	178	120	44	19.7	29.5	10.8	9.8	22.6	26.2	14.4
1988*	394	285	108	49	178	120	48	20.7	31.5	10.9	13.0	23.0	26.3	15.8
1987	524	387	137	43	263	166	52	27.8	43.1	13.9	11.3	34.5	37.0	17.6
1986	594	438	156	53	296	189	56	31.8	49.3	15.9	13.7	39.8	42.4	19.4
1985	591	450	141	50	279	199	64	32.0	51.3	14.6	12.8	38.5	44.6	22.4
1984	577	416	162	48	262	202	65	31.6	47.9	16.9	12.2	37.1	45.5	23.2
1983	584	424	159	48	263	210	63	32.3	49.5	16.8	11.9	38.3	47.3	22.9
1982	631	465	166	59	272	233	68	35.3	54.9	17.7	14.4	40.8	52.5	25.2
	679	501	178	53	287	264	74	38.5	59.8	19.1	12.9	44.4	59.5	28.3
1981	668	491	177	47	275	274	74 72	38.3	59.3	19.1	11.3	43.9	61.7	28.0
1980	636	473	163	51	275 254	269	63	37.1	58.2	18.0	12.2	43.9 42.0	60.7	28.0 24.9
1979	030	4/3	103	31	234	209	03	37.1	30.2	10.0	12.2	42.0	60.7	24.9
Alcoholic psychoses														
2003*	132	97	34	_	60	56	13	5.8	8.8	2.9	_	7.2	8.1	3.6
2002*	132	98	34	4	65	55	8	5.8	9.0	2.9	1.0	7.7	8.2	2.2
2001*	121	82	39	6	62	45	8	5.4	7.6	3.4	1.6	7.4	6.9	2.3
2000*	126	93	33	8	68	43	7	5.7	8.7	2.9	2.0	8.0	6.9	2.0
1999*	108	83	25	_	55	40	9	5.0	8.0	2.2	_	6.6	6.8	2.6
1998*	98	77	21		49	37	10	4.6	7.5	1.9		5.8	6.5	3.0
1997*	91	67	24	_	44	34	11	4.3	6.6	2.2	_	5.3	6.1	3.3
1996*	90	73	17	_	48	31	8	4.3	7.2	1.6	_	5.7	5.9	2.5
1995*	83	63	20	_	42	32	6	4.0	6.4	1.8	_	5.0	6.1	1.9
1994*	89	74	15	_	45	34	8	4.4	7.5	1.4	_	5.4	6.7	2.4
1993*	66	53	14	_	38	21	6	3.3	5.4	1.3	_	4.5	4.2	1.9
	51	41	11		28	16	5	2.6	4.2	1.0	_	3.4	3.3	1.7
1992*	-	44									_	-		
1991*	52		8	_	27	18	6	2.6	4.6	0.8		3.2	3.8	1.9
1990*	45	38	7	_	21	18	5	2.3	4.0	0.7	_	2.5	3.9	1.7
1989*	53	42	10	_	25	20	6	2.7	4.6	1.0	_	3.2	4.3	2.0
1988*	52	42	10	_	26	17	8	2.7	4.6	1.0	_	3.4	3.7	2.5
1987	80	65	15	_	42	28	8	4.2	7.2	1.5	_	5.5	6.3	2.6
1986	68	56	13	_	36	22	6	3.7	6.3	1.3		4.9	5.0	2.2
1985	64	50	14	_	31	21	8	3.4	5.7	1.4	_	4.2	4.8	2.7
1984	53	43	10	_	23	22	6	2.9	4.9	1.1	_	3.3	4.9	2.1
		1		I .		4.0								
	47	40	7	_	21	18	_	2.6	4.6	0.7	_	3.0	4.1	_
1983 1982	47 58	40 48	7 9		21 29	18 22	_	2.6 3.2	4.6 5.7	0.7 1.0	_	3.0 4.3	4.1 5.0	_

 Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Diagnostic category			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)					Rate pe	r 10,000 po	pulation		
and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1980	66	52	14	_	32	28	_	3.8	6.3	1.6	_	5.1	6.3	_
1979	45	39	7	_	20	18	_	2.7	4.8	0.7	_	3.4	4.1	
Alcohol dependence syndrome	.0		•		20	10			1.0	0.7		0.1		
		400	40	_	07	00			0.0	0.0	4.0			0.4
2003*	144	102	42	5	67	63	9	6.3	9.2	3.6	1.3	8.1	9.2	2.4
2002*	154	106	47	10	80	57	7	6.8	9.7	4.0	2.5	9.5	8.5	1.9
2001*	158	119	39	14	82	54	9	7.1	11.0	3.4	3.6	9.7	8.3	2.5
2000*	154	113	41	9	85	52	7	7.0	10.6	3.6	2.4	10.1	8.4	2.0
1999*	173	125	48	10	86	64	13	8.0	12.0	4.3	2.6	10.3	10.9	3.7
1998*	185	140	46	10	105	59	12	8.7	13.6	4.1	2.5	12.5	10.3	3.6
1007*	206	149	57	12	110	68	15	9.8	14.7	5.2	3.2	13.1	12.4	4.6
1997*		_	_				-			_		-		
1996*	217	166	51	12	133	61	12	10.4	16.5	4.7	3.3	15.7	11.3	3.5
1995*	261	191	70	21	149	76	15	12.7	19.2	6.6	5.7	17.7	14.7	4.4
1994*	260	197	63	23	149	72	15	12.7	20.1	5.9	6.2	17.8	14.3	4.6
1993*	261	201	60	23	158	66	14	12.9	20.7	5.7	6.2	19.0	13.3	4.4
1992*	269	205	63	25	158	68	18	13.5	21.4	6.1	6.7	19.1	14.1	5.6
1991*	242	183	58	20	141	64	17	12.2	19.4	5.6	5.4	17.0	13.7	5.5
											_			
1990*	248	191	57	24	134	69	20	12.6	20.3	5.6	6.4	16.5	15.0	6.6
1989*	227	171	56	29	124	59	15	11.8	18.7	5.6	7.9	15.7	12.8	5.0
1988*	243	184	60	40	122	66	15	12.8	20.3	6.0	10.6	15.8	14.6	5.1
1987	347	259	88	32	191	98	27	18.4	28.8	8.9	8.3	25.0	21.8	9.1
1986	410	314	96	41	223	121	25	21.9	35.3	9.8	10.4	30.0	27.2	8.5
1985	401	321	80	33	213	126	29	21.7	36.6	8.3	8.5	29.4	28.3	10.1
1984	407	299	107	37	203	135	32	22.3	34.5	11.2	9.2	28.8	30.3	11.6
1983	401	305	96	36	198	136	31	22.2	35.5	10.1	8.9	28.8	30.7	11.2
1982	429	330	99	46	199	150	35	24.0	39.0	10.5	11.2	29.8	33.8	12.9
1981	458	355	102	37	213	171	37	25.9	42.4	11.0	8.9	32.9	38.5	14.1
	449	351	98	35	203	175	36	25.8	42.4	10.7	8.4	32.5	39.5	13.8
1980		350		34	203 197		33							
1979	452	350	102	34	197	187	33	26.4	43.0	11.3	8.2	32.6	42.2	13.2
All chronic liver disease and cirrhosis														
2003*	107	68	39	_	19	61	27	4.7	6.1	3.3	_	2.3	8.9	7.4
2002*	105	68	37	_	15	61	27	4.6	6.2	3.1	_	1.8	9.1	7.6
2001*	99	59	40	_	25	50	24	4.4	5.5	3.4		3.0	7.8	6.7
2000*	87	53	33	_	18	46	21	3.9	5.0	2.9	_	2.1	7.4	6.1
1999*	89	52	38	_	18	46	25	4.2	5.0	3.4		2.2	7.8	7.2
1998*	91	54	38		22	42	27	4.3	5.2	3.4		2.6	7.3	8.0
	84	49	35		24	36	24	4.0	4.8	3.4	_	2.8	6.5	7.1
1997*											_			
1996*	84	53	31	_	22	38	24	4.0	5.3	2.9	_	2.6	7.0	7.1
1995*	77	45	33	_	18	36	22	3.8	4.5	3.1	_	2.2	7.0	6.7
1994*	83	56	27		20	36	26	4.1	5.7	2.6	_	2.4	7.2	7.9
1993*	78	49	29	_	20	32	25	3.9	5.0	2.8	_	2.4	6.5	7.7
1992*	73	44	29	_	17	32	24	3.7	4.6	2.8	_	2.0	6.6	7.6
1991*	67	38	29		16	27	23	3.4	4.0	2.8		1.9	5.9	7.3
	65	40	25	_	18	31	16	3.3	4.3	2.4	_	2.2	6.7	5.3
1990*			_						_					
1989* 1988*	75 71	41 43	34 28		17 18	36 31	20 22	3.9 3.7	4.4 4.8	3.4 2.8	_	2.2 2.3	7.9 6.7	6.6 7.4
	69	43		_		32						2.4		
1987		1	28	_	19		16	3.6	4.6	2.8	_		7.2	5.4
1986	77	40	37	_	17	37	22	4.1	4.5	3.8	_	2.3	8.2	7.7
1985	89	51	37		20	43	24	4.8	5.8	3.9		2.7	9.6	8.5

 Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Diagnostic category			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)					Rate pe	r 10,000 pc	pulation		
and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1984	83	48	35	_	21	37	23	4.5	5.5	3.6	_	3.0	8.4	8.3
1983	96	54	43	_	26	46	23	5.3	6.2	4.5	_	3.7	10.4	8.5
1982	99	56	43	_	25	48	25	5.5	6.6	4.6	_	3.8	10.9	9.2
1981	112	62	50	_	25	55	29	6.4	7.4	5.4	_	3.9	12.4	10.9
1980	117	64	53	_	26	61	27	6.7	7.7	5.7	_	4.1	13.7	10.6
1979	102	58	43	_	23	54	21	5.9	7.2	4.8	_	3.7	12.2	8.3
Alcoholic cirrhosis														
2003*	65	47	18	_	15	38	12	2.8	4.3	1.5	_	1.8	5.5	3.2
2002*	58	46	12	_	12	38	7	2.6	4.2	1.0	_	1.5	5.8	2.0
2001*	59	44	15	_	19	34	7	2.7	4.1	1.3		2.2	5.2	1.9
2000*	52	37	15	_	13	29	8	2.3	3.5	1.3	_	1.6	4.7	2.3
1999*	52	39	13	_	12	32	8	2.4	3.7	1.2	_	1.4	5.3	2.4
1998*	55	39	17	_	17	27	11	2.6	3.8	1.5	_	2.0	4.7	3.4
1997*	50	36	13	_	18	24	8	2.4	3.6	1.2	_	2.1	4.3	2.3
1996*	52	39	13	_	18	26	7	2.5	3.8	1.2	_	2.1	4.9	2.2
1995*	45	32	13	_	13	24	8	2.2	3.3	1.2	_	1.5	4.7	2.4
1994*	49	36	12	_	13	23	13	2.4	3.7	1.2	_	1.5	4.6	4.0
1993*	45	34	11	_	16	19	10	2.2	3.5	1.1	_	1.9	3.8	3.1
1992*	42	32	9	_	12	21	9	2.1	3.4	0.9	_	1.4	4.4	2.7
1991*	37	26	12	_	11	17	9	1.9	2.7	1.1	_	1.3	3.7	2.9
1990*	38	28	10	_	14	18	6	1.9	3.0	1.0	_	1.7	3.9	1.9
1989*	36	23	12	_	10	19	6	1.9	2.5	1.2	_	1.3	4.2	2.1
1988*	41	31	10	_	12	20	10	2.2	3.5	1.0	_	1.5	4.3	3.2
1987	37	25	11	_	13	16	7	1.9	2.8	1.2	_	1.8	3.6	2.3
1986	35	23	12	_	10	19	6	1.9	2.6	1.2	_	1.4	4.2	2.1
1985	40	27	13	_	12	21	7	2.1	3.0	1.3	_	1.6	4.7	2.4
1984	37	25	12	_	13	19	_	2.0	2.8	1.3		1.8	4.2	_
1983	33	22	11	_	12	16	_	1.8	2.6	1.1	_	1.7	3.7	_
1982	38	25	13	_	12	21	5	2.1	3.0	1.4	_	1.8	4.6	2.0
1981	46	27	19	_	12	22	10	2.6	3.2	2.0	_	1.9	5.0	3.7
1980	42	26	16	_	12	23	7	2.4	3.1	1.8	_	2.0	5.1	2.6
1979	41	28	13	_	12	24	6	2.4	3.5	1.4	_	1.9	5.3	2.3
Other specified cirrhosis	71	20	10		12	2-7	O	2.7	0.0	17		1.0	0.0	2.0
2003*	9	3	5	_	_	5	_	0.4	0.3	0.4	_	_	0.8	_
2002*	6	_	4			3		0.3		0.4	_		0.4	_
2001*	6	_	4			_	_	0.3	_	0.3			0.4	
2000*	8	3	5	_	_	<u> </u>		0.3	0.3	0.3			0.8	_
	9	_	6			_	_	0.4	— U.S	0.4				
1999* 1998*	8	_	5			_	_	0.4		0.6		_		_
	9	_		_	_				=	0.5	_	_	_	_
1997*			6	_	_	_		0.4			_	_	_	_
1996*	6	_	2	_	_			0.3	_	0.2	_			_
1995*	9	_	8	_	_	_	_	0.5	_	0.7	_		_	_
1994*	10	_	5	_	_	_	_	0.5		0.5	_		_	_
1993*	11	4	6	_	_	6	_	0.5	0.5	0.6	_	_	1.2	_
1992*	9	3	6	_	_	3	_	0.5	0.3	0.6	_	_	0.6	_
1991*	11	4	7	-	_	4	_	0.5	0.4	0.6	_	_	0.9	_
1990*	9	4	5	_		4	_	0.5	0.4	0.5	_		1.0	_
1989*	14	7	7	_	4 3	6 3	_	0.7 0.4	0.7 0.4	0.7 0.5	_	0.5 0.4	1.3	_
1988*	9	4	5				_				_		0.7	

 Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Diagnostia estagon			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)	ı				Rate pe	r 10,000 po	pulation		
Diagnostic category and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1987	14	7	7	_	_	6	_	0.7	0.7	0.7	_	_	1.4	
1986	12	6	6	_	_	_	_	0.7	0.7	0.6	_			
1985	18	10	8	_	_	8	_	1.0	1.1	0.9	_	_	1.7	_
1984	18	7	10	_	_		_	1.0	0.8	1.1	_	_		
1983	23	10 8	13		6	11	_	1.3	1.2	1.4	_	0.9	2.5	_
1982	19 23	11	12 11	_	6 7	7 10	_	1.1 1.3	0.9 1.4	1.2 1.2		1.0 1.1	1.6 2.2	_
1981 1980	25	9	16		6	11	<u> </u>	1.3	1.4	1.2		1.0	2.2	2.1
1979	21	7	13		_	10	_	1.2	0.9	1.5			2.2	
	21	_ ′	10			10		1.2	0.5	1.5			2.2	
Unspecified cirrhosis														
2003*	34	17	17	_	_	18	13	1.5	1.5	1.4	_		2.6	3.6
2002*	41	20	21	_	2	19	18	1.8	1.8	1.8	_	0.2	2.9	5.1
2001*	34	13	21	_	5	14	16	1.5	1.2	1.8	_	0.6	2.1	4.5
2000*	27 29	13 11	14	_	4 5	12 12	11 12	1.2 1.3	1.2	1.2	_	0.5 0.6	1.9 2.0	3.1 3.5
1999*	29	12	18 16		5	13	13	1.3	1.1	1.6 1.4		— —	2.0	3.5 3.9
1998* 1997*	25	9	16	_	_	10	13	1.2	0.9	1.4		_	1.7	3.9
1996*	26	11	15		_	9	14	1.3	1.1	1.4		_	1.7	4.2
1995*	23	11	12	_	_	9	13	1.1	1.1	1.1	_	_	1.7	3.8
1994*	24	14	10	_		10	10	1.2	1.5	0.9	_		1.9	3.0
1993*	22	11	11	_	_	7	12	1.1	1.1	1.1		_	1.4	3.8
1992*	22	8	14	_	_	8	11	1.1	0.9	1.3	_	_	1.6	3.5
1991*	19	8	11	_	_	6	11	1.0	0.9	1.0			1.3	3.4
1990*	18	8	10	_	_	8	8	0.9	0.9	1.0	_	_	1.8	2.6
1989*	25	11	14	_	_	11	10	1.3	1.2	1.4	_	_	2.5	3.4
1988*	21	8	13	_	_	8	10	1.1	0.9	1.3	_		1.7	3.4
1987	18	10	9			10	6	1.0	1.1	0.9			2.3	2.1
1986	29	10	19	_	_	13	12	1.6	1.2	1.9	_	_	3.0	4.2
1985	31	15	16	_	_	14	14	1.7	1.7	1.6			3.2	5.0
1984	28	16	12	_	_	12	13	1.6	1.9	1.3	_	_	2.8	4.7
1983	41	21	19	_	8	19	14	2.2	2.5	2.0	_	1.1	4.3	5.0
1982	42	23	19	_	7	21	14	2.3	2.7	2.0		1.0	4.7	5.3
1981	43	24	20	_	6	23	14	2.5	2.8	2.1	_	0.9	5.2	5.5
1980	50	29	21	_	7	27	15	2.8	3.5	2.3		1.2	6.0	6.0
1979	40	23	17	_	6	21	11	2.3	2.8	1.9	_	1.0	4.7	4.6
Nondependent abuse of alcohol														
2003*	40	31	10	_	15	18	4	1.8	2.8	0.8		1.8	2.6	1.0
2002*	47	38	9	5	18	19	5	2.1	3.4	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.5
2001*	36	24	12	5	16	11	3	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	0.9
2000*	38	25	13	_	19	12	3	1.7	2.3	1.2	_	2.3	2.0	1.0
1999*	35	25	10	5	18	9	3	1.6	2.4	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.5	0.9
1998*	33	23	10	3	17	11	_	1.6	2.3	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.0	_
1997*	40	32	8	7	20	8	_	1.9	3.2	0.7	1.8	2.4	1.5	_
1996*	28	20	8	_	12	9	_	1.3	2.0	0.7	_	1.4	1.7	_
1995*	21	16	5	_	10	4	_	1.0	1.6	0.5		1.2	0.9	_
1994*		18	5	5	12	4	_	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.8	_
1993*	24	17	7	4	9	7	_	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	_
1992*	30	19	11	9	12	8	_	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.6	_
1991*	24 24	17 18	8 6	5 6	8	7	_	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.5	_
1990*	24	18	ь	ь	11	5	_	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	

Table 1. Number and rate of principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Diagnostic category			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)					Rate per	r 10,000 po	pulation		
and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
989*	24	16	9	5	12	5	_	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.1	_
1988*	28	17	11	8	11	6	_	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	_
1987	28	22	6	8	11	8	_	1.5	2.5	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	_
1986	39	29	11	9	19	9	_	2.1	3.2	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.9	_
1985	38	28	10	11	15	9	_	2.1	3.2	1.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	_
1984	35	25	10	9	14	8	_	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	_
1983	40	26	13	8	19	9	_	2.2	3.1	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.1	_
1982	46	31	15	10	19	13	_	2.5	3.6	1.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	_
1981	37	26	11	10	14	10	_	2.1	3.1	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	_
1980	36	24	12	8	14	10	_	2.1	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	_
1979	37	26	11	10	14	10	_	2.2	3.3	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	_

^{*} New sample design was implemented, which may affect trend data. Some of the differences between the 1988–2003 statistics and those of earlier years may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization patterns.

[—]There were fewer than 30 NHDS records for this cell of the table. Data are not reported because of questionable reliability.

Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003.

Diagnostic category			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)					Rate pe	r 10,000 pc	pulation		
and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
Any alcohol-related diagnosis														
2003*	1.574	1.068	506	90	542	678	264	68.8	96.3	42.9	22.2	64.9	98.7	73.5
2002*	1.514	1,039	476	90	554	616	254	66.9	94.8	40.7	22.5	65.8	92.5	71.4
2001*	1.440	982	458	97	558	541	243	64.4	90.9	39.6	24.6	66.2	83.9	68.9
2000*	1,368	941	427	87	546	519	217	62.0	88.3	37.4	22.4	64.7	83.0	61.8
1999*	1.371	935	436	87	538	512	233	63.7	90.1	39.1	22.7	64.4	86.8	68.2
1998*	1.366	923	443	78	567	496	225	64.1	89.8	40.1	20.7	67.4	85.9	65.9
1997*	1,345	923	423	79	556	458	251	63.9	90.7	38.8	21.3	65.9	83.0	74.4
	1,343			79 72	594	438								
1996*	,	938	404				238	64.3	93.2	37.4	19.6	70.3	81.7	70.8
1995*	1,317	904	413	96	591	413	217	63.9	91.2	38.6	26.3	70.3	79.4	65.2
1994*	1,300	919	381	90	582	412	215	63.8	93.8	36.0	24.7	69.5	81.3	65.6
1993*	1,226	880	347	76	561	372	216	60.7	90.7	33.1	20.9	67.3	75.3	66.6
1992*	1,175	814	361	90	515	357	213	58.8	84.9	34.7	24.6	62.1	74.2	66.4
1991*	1,066	753	312	83	465	317	201	53.9	79.5	30.4	22.5	56.2	68.0	63.9
1990*	1,021	717	304	86	432	314	189	52.1	76.4	29.8	23.0	53.0	68.1	61.3
1989*	1,020	702	318	94	412	324	190	53.2	76.7	31.7	25.5	52.4	70.7	62.0
1988*	979	670	309	102	390	315	172	51.4	73.8	31.0	27.1	50.4	69.3	57.1
1007	1,136	817	319	93	476	378	189	60.2	90.9	32.3	24.3	62.6	84.4	63.7
1987	,	1												
1986	1,198	847	351	96	497	406	199	64.1	95.2	35.9	24.8	66.7	91.1	68.6
1985	1,112	798	314	86	436	408	181	60.2	90.8	32.4	21.9	60.2	91.5	63.8
1984	1,084	752	331	81	421	391	191	59.3	85.7	34.6	20.4	59.6	87.9	68.5
1983	1,060	741	319	79	406	395	180	58.7	86.4	33.6	19.7	59.1	88.8	65.8
1982	1,093	781	312	91	410	415	177	61.2	92.1	33.3	22.3	61.5	93.4	66.2
1981	1,125	798	326	86	415	453	171	63.7	95.3	35.2	20.7	64.2	101.9	65.4
1980	1,092	781	311	74	395	454	170	62.7	94.5	34.0	17.8	63.1	102.1	66.1
1979	1,045	757	288	78	369	446	151	60.9	93.0	32.0	18.8	61.1	100.6	60.3
Alcoholic psychoses	,													
2003*	281	206	75	9	112	122	39	12.3	18.6	6.4	2.1	13.4	17.7	10.8
	287	1	69	8	125							14.8		
2002*	_	218			_	116	38	12.7	19.9	5.9	2.1		17.4	10.7
2001*	251	181	70	11	109	98	33	11.2	16.7	6.1	2.7	12.9	15.2	9.4
2000*	251	187	64	9	117	95	30	11.4	17.5	5.6	2.3	13.9	15.2	8.6
1999*	219	173	46	7	98	81	33	10.2	16.6	4.2	1.9	11.7	13.7	9.7
1998*	222	170	51	4	99	86	33	10.4	16.6	4.7	1.1	11.8	15.0	9.6
1997*	206	155	50	_	93	75	33	9.8	15.3	4.6	_	11.0	13.6	9.9
1996*	203	155	48	_	92	66	42	9.7	15.4	4.4		10.9	12.3	12.5
1995*	180	138	42	5	84	67	23	8.7	13.9	3.9	1.5	10.0	12.9	7.0
1994*	198	162	37	4	83	80	31	9.7	16.5	3.5	1.2	9.9	15.7	9.5
1993*	181	143	38	4	85	66	27	9.0	14.8	3.6	1.2	10.2	13.3	8.2
1992*	162	129	33	5	74	56	28	8.1	13.5	3.2	1.4	8.9	11.6	8.6
1991*	153	122	31	4	67	60	23	7.8	12.9	3.0	1.1	8.0	12.8	7.4
1990*	129	106	23	4	53	49	22	6.6	11.3	2.2	1.0	6.5	10.7	7.2
1989*	130	100	30	5	52	49	24	6.8	10.9	3.0	1.3	6.7	10.7	7.2
1988*	129	99	31	_	55	46	23	6.8	10.9	3.1	— —	7.1	10.2	7.5
1987	164	128	36	_	76	60	25	8.7	14.3	3.7		10.0	13.3	8.5
1986	171	136	36	6	80	63	23	9.2	15.2	3.7	1.5	10.7	14.1	7.9
1985	160	129	31	7	73	58	21	8.7	14.7	3.2	1.7	10.1	13.1	7.4
1984	141	109	31	6	57	58	20	7.7	12.6	3.3	1.5	8.1	13.1	7.1
1983	116	93	22	_	49	45	17	6.4	10.9	2.3		7.1	10.2	6.2
1982	130	103	26	_	55	54	17	7.3	12.2	2.8	_	8.3	12.2	6.4
			28	6	58	61	17			3.0	1.4	9.0		

 Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Diagnostic category			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)					Rate pe	r 10,000 po	pulation		
and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1980	129	101	28	_	57	57	13	7.4	12.2	3.1	_	9.1	12.8	5.2
1979	115	97	18	_	44	53	15	6.7	11.9	2.0	_	7.3	11.9	5.8
Alcohol dependence syndrome	110	0,	10		• • •	00	.0	0.7	11.0	2.0		7.0	11.0	0.0
	7.40	500	014		000	004	07	00.4	47.0	40.4	7.0	00.4	47.0	0.1.1
2003*	742	528	214	30	302	324	87	32.4	47.6	18.1	7.3	36.1	47.2	24.1
2002*	767	553	213	38	329	313	86	33.9	50.5	18.3	9.6	39.1	47.0	24.0
2001*	735	527	208	42	329	281	82	32.9	48.8	18.0	10.8	39.1	43.5	23.3
2000*	727	526	201	38	332	275	83	33.0	49.4	17.6	9.7	39.3	44.0	23.8
1999*	737	529	207	36	331	281	88	34.2	51.0	18.6	9.4	39.6	47.7	25.8
1998*	759	552	207	38	371	270	80	35.6	53.7	18.8	10.0	44.1	47.3	23.6
1007*	757	548	209	35	350	275	97	35.9	53.9	19.2	9.4	41.5	49.7	28.8
1997*												-		
1996*	787	592	195	39	392	259	97	37.8	58.8	18.1	10.5	46.4	48.4	29.0
1995*	853	618	235	59	423	275	95	41.4	62.4	22.0	16.1	50.4	52.9	28.6
1994*	775	578	197	49	390	247	90	38.0	59.0	18.6	13.3	46.6	48.6	27.4
1993*	752	568	183	44	393	228	87	37.2	58.6	17.5	12.1	47.1	46.2	26.7
1992*	745	552	193	51	375	226	92	37.3	57.5	18.6	13.9	45.2	47.0	28.9
1991*	654	491	164	46	332	192	85	33.1	51.8	15.9	12.6	40.0	41.1	27.0
		_												
1990*	647	484	163	55	311	202	79	33.0	51.5	16.0	14.6	38.1	43.8	25.6
1989*	646	481	165	65	302	196	84	33.7	52.5	16.5	17.6	38.4	42.7	27.3
1988*	647	468	179	74	289	204	80	34.0	51.5	18.0	19.9	37.3	44.8	26.6
1987	785	593	192	66	372	252	95	41.6	66.0	19.4	17.2	48.8	56.3	32.1
1986	828	621	208	72	390	271	95	44.3	69.8	21.2	18.5	52.4	60.8	32.8
1985	756	578	179	58	347	267	85	40.9	65.8	18.4	14.7	47.8	59.9	29.9
1984	760	557	204	61	333	273	93	41.6	64.2	21.3	15.5	47.2	61.3	33.3
1983	721	536	185	59	314	261	86	39.9	62.5	19.5	14.8	45.8	58.8	31.5
1982	749	567	182	67	313	277	92	41.9	66.8	19.4	16.3	46.9	62.3	34.4
1981	775	585	189	61	322	307	85	43.9	69.9	20.4	14.8	49.8	69.0	32.6
	746	573	173	51	307	303	85	42.8	69.3	18.9	12.4	49.1	68.0	33.0
1980	746 724	554	173	53	287	303	80							
1979	724	554	170	53	207	304	80	42.2	68.1	18.9	12.8	47.5	68.6	31.7
All chronic liver disease and cirrhosis														
2003*	458	275	183	4	81	248	125	20.0	24.8	15.5	0.9	9.7	36.0	34.9
2002*	411	253	158	4	72	210	125	18.1	23.1	13.5	1.1	8.5	31.5	35.1
2001*	386	226	159		83	179	121	17.2	20.9	13.8		9.8	27.8	34.2
2000*	351	207	144	4	76	179	91	15.9	19.4	12.6	1.0	9.1	28.7	25.9
1999*	346	199	147		69	173	102	16.1	19.1	13.2	_	8.3	29.4	29.7
1998*	361	211	149	3	79	164	114	16.9	20.6	13.5	0.8	9.4	28.8	33.5
1997*	330	197	133	2	76	131	120	15.7	19.4	12.2	0.7	9.1	23.7	35.6
1996*	346	209	136	_	86	147	110	16.6	20.8	12.6	_	10.1	27.4	32.8
1995*	322	186	136	_	81	133	106	15.6	18.8	12.7	_	9.7	25.5	31.8
1994*	328	198	130	_	87	133	105	16.1	20.2	12.3	_	10.4	26.2	31.8
1993*	313	197	116	_	79	123	107	15.5	20.3	11.1	_	9.4	24.9	33.0
1992*	304	185	119	5	75	117	107	15.2	19.3	11.5	1.4	9.0	24.4	33.4
1991*	275	168	107	3	71	106	94	13.9	17.7	10.4	0.8	8.6	22.8	29.9
	273			3	68						0.8	8.3		31.6
1990*		162	109			102	98	13.8	17.3	10.6			22.1	
1989* 1988*	293 259	167 151	126 108	8	67 67	117 109	100 79	15.2 13.6	18.2 16.6	12.5 10.8	2.2	8.6 8.6	25.5 23.9	32.6 26.1
				_										
1987	295	183	113		73	129	89	15.6	20.3	11.4		9.5	28.8	30.0
1986	313	181	132	5	71	141 147	95 90	16.7 16.6	20.4	13.4	1.3	9.6 9.0	31.7 33.0	32.8
1985	306	184	122		66				21.0	12.6	_			31.6

 Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Diagnostic category			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)					Rate pe	r 10,000 pc	pulation		
and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1984	304	185	119	_	75	125	101	16.7	21.4	12.4	_	10.7	28.0	36.2
1983	317	192	125	7	77	140	93	17.6	22.4	13.2	1.7	11.2	31.5	34.1
1982	309	191	119		79	143	82	17.3	22.5	12.6		11.9	32.1	30.6
1981	325	194	131	7	77	156	86	18.4	23.2	14.1	1.6	11.9	35.1	32.6
	315	188	128	6	71	152	85	18.1	22.7	13.9	1.6	11.4	34.2	33.2
1980 1979	299	185	114	7	68	152	72	17.4	22.7	12.6	1.6	11.3	34.3	28.6
Alcoholic cirrhosis	200	100		,	00	102	72	17.4		12.0	1.0	11.0	04.0	20.0
	237	168	69		52	142	42	10.4	15.2	5.8		6.2	20.7	11.8
2003*	204	157	47		48	117	37	9.0	14.3	4.1	_	5.7	17.6	10.4
2002*		_					-		_		_	-		
2001*	197	146	51	_	55	106	36	8.8	13.5	4.4	_	6.5	16.4	10.3
2000*	198	138	60	_	52	112	32	9.0	12.9	5.2	_	6.2	17.9	9.1
1999*	184	133	51	_	45	105	33	8.5	12.8	4.6	_	5.4	17.8	9.8
1998*	188	138	50	_	56	94	38	8.8	13.5	4.5	_	6.7	16.4	11.1
1997*	182	131	51	_	56	82	43	8.6	12.8	4.7	_	6.6	14.9	12.7
1996*	200	145	55	_	61	98	41	9.6	14.4	5.1	_	7.3	18.2	12.1
1995*	179	124	55	_	59	81	37	8.7	12.5	5.1	_	7.1	15.6	11.0
1994*	193	138	55	_	61	87	45	9.5	14.1	5.2	_	7.2	17.1	13.7
1993*	178	135	43		59	78	39	8.8	13.9	4.1		7.1	15.9	11.9
1992*	167	125	42	_	55	73	37	8.4	13.0	4.1		6.6	15.3	11.4
		106			50	_	-	_				6.0		
1991*	149		43	_		66	33	7.6	11.2	4.2	_		14.2	10.3
1990*	150	109	41	_	49	62	37	7.6	11.6	4.0	_	6.0	13.5	12.1
1989*	143	101	42	_	41	64	36	7.4	11.0	4.2	_	5.2	13.9	11.6
1988*	144	104	40	_	44	68	28	7.5	11.4	4.0	_	5.7	14.9	9.3
1987	163	118	46	_	49	79	33	8.7	13.1	4.6	_	6.4	17.6	11.2
1986	159	111	47		50	78	28	8.5	12.5	4.8	_	6.7	17.5	9.8
1985	152	104	48	_	46	78	27	8.2	11.8	5.0	_	6.4	17.6	9.3
1984	142	103	39	_	44	71	26	7.8	11.9	4.1	_	6.2	15.8	9.2
1983	140	101	39	_	48	65	24	7.7	11.8	4.1	_	6.9	14.7	8.8
	149	108	41		53	71	23	8.3	12.7	4.3		7.9	16.1	8.6
1982				_							_			
1981	152	105	47	_	47	75	27	8.6	12.5	5.1	_	7.3	16.9	10.2
1980	137	98	39	_	45	65	26	7.8	11.8	4.3	_	7.1	14.6	10.1
1979	137	98	39	_	41	72	23	8.0	12.1	4.3		6.8	16.3	9.0
Other specified cirrhosis														
2003*	105	48	56	2	20	56	27	4.6	4.4	4.8	0.6	2.4	8.1	7.6
2002*	81	36	45	3	16	36	26	3.6	3.3	3.8	0.7	1.9	5.4	7.4
2001*	80	39	40	_	20	35	24	3.6	3.6	3.5	_	2.3	5.4	6.8
2000*	71	35	36	_	15	36	19	3.2	3.3	3.1	_	1.7	5.7	5.3
1999*	76	37	39	_	13	39	24	3.5	3.5	3.5	_	1.5	6.6	7.0
	84	42	42	_	20	35	27	3.9	4.1	3.8	_	2.4	6.1	7.0
1998*	71	32	39		20 14	28	28	3.4	3.2	3.6		1.7	5.1	8.2
1997*														
1996*	81	41	40	_	18	35	27	3.9	4.1	3.7	_	2.1	6.5	8.1
1995*	70	31	39		19	26	25	3.4	3.1	3.7		2.2	4.9	7.4
1994*	76	36	40	_	22	24	29	3.7	3.7	3.8	_	2.6	4.7	8.8
1993*	68	35	34	_	14	28	25	3.4	3.6	3.2	_	1.7	5.6	7.6
1992*	70	33	37		17	21	28	3.5	3.4	3.5	_	2.0	4.4	8.9
1991*	74	38	36		19	28	26	3.8	4.1	3.5	_	2.2	6.0	8.2
1990*	62	28	34	_	14	23	23	3.2	3.0	3.3	_	1.8	5.1	7.3
1989*	72	29	43	_	20	27	20	3.7	3.2	4.3	_	2.6	6.0	6.4
1988*	60	26	34		20	22	17	3.1	2.9	3.4		2.5	4.8	5.7
	UU	∠0	04		20	~~	1/	J. I	2.9	0.4	_	۵.5	4.0	5.7

Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Diagnostia actagon			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)					Rate pe	r 10,000 pc	pulation		
Diagnostic category and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1987	69	35	34	_	17	28	21	3.6	3.8	3.4	_	2.2	6.3	7.1
1986	73	32	42	_	16	30	25	3.9	3.6	4.3	_	2.2	6.8	8.7
1985	70	35	35	_	16	32	19	3.7	4.0	3.6		2.2	7.2	6.8
1984	72	31	41	_	20	27	24	3.9	3.6	4.2		2.8	6.0	8.7
1983	78	36	42	_	19	33	23	4.3	4.2	4.5		2.8	7.4	8.5
1982	74	35	39	_	20	30	22	4.1	4.1	4.2	_	2.9	6.7	8.2
1981	74	34	40	_	17	35	18	4.1	4.0	4.3		2.7	7.9	7.0
1980	69	31	38	_	14	34	17	4.0	3.7	4.2		2.3	7.6	6.6
1979	61	26	34	_	15	27	15	3.5	3.2	3.8	_	2.5	6.2	6.0
Unspecified cirrhosis			•					0.0	0.2	0.0			0.2	0.0
•	165	07	70		17	70	60	7.0	7.0	6.6		0.0	11.6	10.0
2003*	165	87 82	78 79	_	17	79 73	68 74	7.2	7.8 7.5	6.6	_	2.0	11.6	18.8
2002*	160	_	78 70	_	11	_	74 60	7.1		6.6	_	1.3	10.9	20.8
2001*	143	64	79		16	57 54	69 50	6.4	5.9	6.9	_	1.9	8.9	19.4
2000*	121	55	65	_	16	54	50	5.5	5.2	5.7	_	1.9	8.6	14.3
1999*	121	52	69	_	17	51	53	5.6	5.0	6.2	_	2.0	8.7	15.4
1998*	132	58	75 57	_	11	57	64	6.2	5.6	6.8	_	1.3	10.0	18.8
1997*	106	49	57	_	13	33	60	5.0	4.8	5.2	_	1.5	5.9	17.8
1996*	103	46	57	_	14	36	52	4.9	4.6	5.2		1.7	6.7	15.4
1995*	103	48	55	_	10	41	52	5.0	4.8	5.2	_	1.2	7.8	15.7
1994*	92	44	48	_	13	35	43	4.5	4.5	4.5	_	1.6	6.9	13.1
1993*	91	42	48	_	11	29	51	4.5	4.4	4.6	_	1.3	5.8	15.8
1992*	93	42	51	_	8	30	54	4.6	4.4	4.9		0.9	6.3	16.9
1991*	78	39	39	_	9	25	44	3.9	4.1	3.8		1.0	5.4	14.0
1990*	82	37	46	_	7	27	47	4.2	3.9	4.5	_	0.9	5.8	15.0
1989*	104	49	55	_	12	38	52	5.4	5.4	5.5		1.5	8.3	17.0
1988*	77	32	45	_	9	29	40	4.1	3.6	4.5	_	1.1	6.4	13.1
1987	87	43	44	_	10	36	41	4.6	4.8	4.4	_	1.3	7.9	13.7
1986	105	50	55	_	11	43	50	5.6	5.7	5.6		1.5	9.6	17.4
1985	108	57	51	_	8	49	50	5.8	6.5	5.2	_	1.0	11.0	17.4
1984	115	66	49	_	16	39	60	6.3	7.6	5.1	_	2.3	8.8	21.4
1983	125	69	56	_	17	54	53	6.9	8.0	5.9	_	2.4	12.1	19.2
1982	113	65	48	_	16	52	44	6.4	7.7	5.2	_	2.4	11.7	16.5
1981	121	66	55		17	57	46	6.9	7.9	5.9	_	2.6	12.8	17.7
1980	129	72	58	_	16	64	48	7.4	8.7	6.3		2.6	14.4	18.6
1979	116	70	46	_	15	62	37	6.7	8.6	5.1	_	2.5	13.9	14.9
Nondependent abuse of alcohol														
2003*	510	360	150	55	197	191	68	22.3	32.5	12.7	13.6	23.5	27.8	18.8
2002*	462	324	138	49	190	167	57	20.4	29.6	11.8	12.2	22.5	25.1	15.9
2002	453	325	128	53	190	152	56	20.4	30.0	11.0	13.3	22.8	23.1	16.0
						140	56 51					22.8 20.4		
2000*		295	118	50	172		_	18.7	27.7	10.3	12.8		22.4	14.6
1999*	406	291	115	50	176	127	53	18.9	28.0	10.3	12.9	21.1	21.5	15.6
1998*		238	118	38	162	117	40	16.7	23.2	10.7	9.9	19.2	20.5	11.8
1997*	364	256	108	42	170	104	48	17.3	25.1	10.0	11.4	20.1	18.8	14.3
1996*	322	227	95	32	159	94	37	15.5	22.6	8.8	8.6	18.9	17.6	11.1
1995*	246	173	73	35	129	56	26	11.9	17.5	6.8	9.6	15.4	10.7	7.7
1994*	298	215	83	40	148	79	30	14.6	22.0	7.8	11.0	17.7	15.7	9.2
1993*	251	183	68	30	130	63	28	12.4	18.9	6.4	8.3	15.6	12.7	8.5
1992*	221	150	71	35	108	55	23	11.1	15.6	6.9	9.6	13.0	11.5	7.1
1991*	204	144	60	33	97	47	27	10.3	15.2	5.8	9.0	11.7	10.2	8.5
	177	129	48	29	89	43	16	9.0	13.7	4.7	7.7	10.9	9.4	5.3

Table 2. Number and rate of any (all-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses for U.S. population ages 15 years and older by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Diagnostic category			Number of	discharges	(in 1,000s)					Rate per	r 10,000 pc	pulation		
and year	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Total	Male	Female	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65+ years
1989*	142	96	46	22	72	33	15	7.4	10.5	4.6	6.0	9.1	7.2	5.0
1988*	129	89	40	26	56	32	14	6.8	9.8	4.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	4.8
1987	114	84	30	24	50	28	12	6.0	9.4	3.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	4.1
1986	116	84	31	20	56	27	12	6.2	9.5	3.2	5.2	7.6	6.0	4.2
1985	99	68	30	23	39	27	11	5.3	7.8	3.1	5.8	5.3	6.0	3.8
1984	76	53	22	17	33	20	6	4.1	6.2	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.0
983	80	54	26	15	37	20	8	4.4	6.3	2.7	3.7	5.4	4.5	3.0
982	89	60	28	20	37	24	8	5.0	7.1	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.5	2.9
1981	75	53	22	18	29	23	6	4.3	6.4	2.4	4.3	4.4	5.1	2.4
1980	74	52	23	16	29	20	9	4.3	6.3	2.5	3.9	4.6	4.5	3.6
1979	75	53	22	19	27	23	6	4.4	6.5	2.4	4.6	4.5	5.2	2.2

New sample design was implemented, which may affect trend data. Some of the differences between the 1988–2003 statistics and those of earlier years may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization patterns.

[—]There were fewer than 30 NHDS records for this cell of the table. Data are not reported because of questionable reliability.

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2003.

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome		Nondependent abuse			
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	of alcohol
U.S. total							
2003*	5.3	4.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.9	2.1
2002*	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.6	4.5	5.8	2.2
2001*	5.3	5.1	6.4	6.6	5.2	6.1	3.5
2000*	4.7	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.6	6.4	3.6
1999*1	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.3	3.1
1998*	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	3.3	6.5	3.3
1007*	5.7	6.3	7.2	7.8	4.1	7.3	4.5
1997*		6.6		6.2	4.9		4.9
1996*	5.4		6.1		-	6.1	I
1995*2	5.3	7.0	6.8	7.5	5.0	6.1	2.7
1994*	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.9	4.9	7.5	3.1
1993*	5.4	8.2	8.5	9.0	5.5	9.0	3.6
1992*	5.5	8.8	9.7	8.7	9.3	11.6	2.6
1991*	6.4	9.1	8.4	8.6	6.7	8.9	4.2
1990*	6.0	9.5	9.9	10.3	6.6	10.9	3.2
1989*	6.1	10.3	10.0	12.0	5.4	9.5	3.8
1988*	5.8	10.7	8.8	9.4	5.0	9.2	6.9
1987	6.7	10.7	8.7	9.3	7.2	8.7	3.2
1986	6.3	10.4	8.0	8.6	6.1	8.1	3.8
1985	7.3	10.4	8.4	8.8	6.0	9.4	4.6
1984	5.9	10.3	10.6	11.1	9.8	10.5	3.6
	6.6	11.2	10.2	10.3	7.8	11.5	4.0
1983	7.1	10.9	11.5	12.0	8.3		3.6
1982			_			12.5	
1981	7.1	10.3	12.1	11.8	6.7	15.3	3.4
1980	6.6	9.9	11.8	12.1	7.6	13.7	4.5
1979	7.2	9.1	12.6	12.7	8.4	14.8	2.8
Sex: male							
2003*	5.1	4.5	6.0	6.3	5.0	5.3	2.2
2002*	4.7	5.4	6.3	6.8	_	5.1	2.4
2001*	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.1	_	5.9	2.5
2000*	4.6	5.1	6.1	6.4	4.3	5.8	2.8
1999*	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.5	_	5.9	3.3
1998*	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.1	_	7.0	3.3
1997*	5.7	5.9	7.3	7.1	_	8.9	4.4
1996*	5.0	6.4	6.1	6.2	_	6.0	5.1
1995*	5.2	6.8	7.1	7.6	_	5.8	2.9
1994*	5.5	7.3	6.6	7.1	_	6.3	3.2
1993*	5.6	8.0	8.7	8.3	5.9	11.1	2.8
1992*	5.6	8.7	9.2	9.0	4.6	11.6	3.0
1991*	6.1	8.7	8.0	8.4	8.4	6.4	3.5
1990*	6.1	9.5	10.7	10.8	6.5	12.2	2.5
1989*	5.8	10.2	9.2	10.9	4.7	8.4	4.6
1988*	5.8	10.5	8.3	8.9	5.2	7.2	7.2
1987	7.0	10.3	7.7	8.0	5.7	8.1	3.2
1986	6.4	10.3	7.7	7.4	5.3	7.3	3.5
1985	5.6	10.4	8.0	8.1	6.7	8.7	5.0
1984	6.1	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.7	10.4	3.8
	6.7	10.0	10.0	9.6	8.9	11.4	4.2
1983 1982	7.2	10.9	10.2	11.0	5.8	11.4	3.9
130∠	1.2	10.3	10.4	11.0	5.6	11.2	3.9

 Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Sex or age and year		Alcohol dependence		Nondependent abuse			
	Alcoholic psychoses	syndrome	Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	of alcohol
1981	7.2	10.1	11.4	10.6	6.3	14.8	3.6
1980	6.4	9.8	11.6	11.8	6.6	12.9	4.7
1979	6.6	9.1	11.6	11.3	7.6	13.3	3.0
Sex: female							
2003*	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.4	1.8
2002*	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	4.6	6.4	1.7
2001*	5.8	5.1	7.0	8.1	6.2	6.3	5.6
2000*	4.8	6.5	6.9	7.6	4.9	6.9	5.0
1999*1	5.6	5.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.5	2.7
1998*	4.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	3.2	6.2	3.1
1007*	5.5	7.3	7.1	9.6	3.7	6.3	4.7
1997*							
1996*	7.4	7.2	6.1	6.4	3.6	6.2	4.3
1995*2	5.5	7.5	6.3	7.2	4.7	6.3	2.0
1994*	6.1	9.0	9.0	10.2	5.4	9.3	2.9
1993*	4.4	9.0	8.1	11.0	5.1	6.9	5.8
1992*	5.2	9.0	10.4	7.7	11.6	11.7	1.9
1991*	8.4	10.3	8.9	9.1	5.6	10.8	5.5
1990*	5.4	9.6	8.8	8.9	6.6	9.7	5.3
1989*	7.4	10.5	10.8	14.2	6.1	10.3	2.2
1988*	5.5	11.2	9.7	11.2	4.8	10.5	6.6
1987	5.4	11.6	10.3	12.2	8.6	9.3	3.2
1986	5.9	11.0	9.1	10.9	7.1	8.6	4.7
1985	13.3	10.5	9.0	10.1	5.2	10.0	3.5
1984	5.2	10.9	10.7	12.7	8.4	10.6	3.1
1983	6.3	12.1	10.2	11.9	6.9	11.6	3.6
1982	6.9	12.6	13.0	14.0	9.9	14.1	3.0
1981	7.0	11.1	13.0	13.4	7.1	15.9	2.9
1980	7.4	10.4	12.2	12.6	8.1	14.9	4.0
1979	10.7	9.0	13.9	15.6	8.8	16.6	2.5
Age: 15-24 years							
2003*	_	6.7	_	_	_	_	_
2002*	5.7	7.5		_	_	_	0.8
2001*	4.7	5.0	_	_	_	_	1.0
2000*	3.8	6.7	_		_	_	
1999*	5.0	9.2					2.0
1998*		7.9	_ _				3.4
1007*	_	7.9	_	_	_	_	6.2
1997*	_	- I	_	_	_	_	0.2
1996*	_	11.3	_	_	_	_	_
1995*	_	10.2	_	_	_	_	
1994*	_	11.7	_	_	_	_	3.3
1993*	_	10.9	_	_	_	_	4.9
1992*	_	12.1	_	_	_	_	1.6
1991*	_	12.4	_	_	_	_	5.2
1990*	_	11.9	_	_	_	_	1.9
1989*	_	15.0	_	_	_	_	2.7
1988*	_	13.8	_	_	_	_	9.7
1987	_	13.2	_	_	_	_	2.7
1986	_	12.6	_	_	_	<u> </u>	3.0
1900							

 Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Sex or age and year		Alcohol dependence	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis				Nondependent abuse
	Alcoholic psychoses	syndrome	Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	of alcohol
1984	_	13.2	_	_	_	_	2.2
1983	_	13.6	_	_	_	_	3.2
1982	_	14.8	_	_	_	_	2.3
1981	_	11.9	_	_	_		2.0
1980	_	12.7	_	_	_		1.6
1979	_	9.8	_	_	_	_	1.7
Age: 25-44 years							
2003*	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.7	_	_	2.0
2002*	4.8	5.6	6.8	7.5	_	3.7	2.4
2001*	4.8	5.0	6.1	6.3	_	6.0	4.3
2000*	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.1	_	5.9	4.4
1999*1	4.2	4.8	5.6	5.4		6.0	2.7
1998*	3.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	_		3.1
1997*	5.1	5.4	7.7	8.4	_	_	4.4
1996*	5.2	6.4	5.9	6.2	_	_	4.2
1995*	4.9	6.6	6.2	6.8	_	_	2.6
1994*	4.8	7.4	8.1	8.0	_	_	3.1
1993*	4.7	7.7	7.9	7.7	_	_	3.2
1992*	5.0	8.7	9.3	8.7	_		2.1
1991*	5.6	9.1	8.5	8.7	_	_	3.8
1990*	4.8	9.3	7.3	7.5	_	_	4.6
1989*	5.8	10.0	8.9	11.2	4.2		4.2
1988*	4.8	11.0	7.1	7.5	4.2		6.4
					4.2	_	
1987	5.3	10.5	8.1	9.4	_	_	3.2
1986	5.7	9.8	6.7	7.9	_	_	4.2
1985	5.6	10.3	7.5	8.3	_	_	4.9
1984	5.6	9.8	8.8	9.0			3.4
1983	6.2	11.0	8.8	8.1	8.5	10.2	4.2
1982	5.8	10.0	10.9	12.8	5.9	12.1	4.3
1981	6.3	9.8	8.4	8.4	5.3	12.0	3.9
1980	6.1	9.1	9.8	10.8	8.7	9.2	4.8
1979	6.1	9.4	10.9	11.7	_	12.9	2.6
Age: 45–64 years							
2003*	5.5	4.7	6.0	6.4	5.6	5.2	2.1
2002*	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.3	4.2	5.3	2.3
2001*	5.9	5.0	6.5	6.7		6.2	3.0
2000*	4.6	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.8	6.2	2.3
1999*	6.1	4.6	5.7	5.6	_	6.3	4.0
1998*	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.1	_	6.6	3.5
1997*	4.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	_	7.9	3.7
1996*	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.1	_	6.0	4.7
1995*2	5.2	6.8	6.9	7.7	_	5.8	3.2
1994*	5.9	7.1	6.8	7.3	_	6.2	2.5
1993*	5.9	8.2	7.8	9.2	3.5	7.9	2.6
1992*	5.7	7.6	9.2	8.5	5.7	12.5	3.8
1991*	7.1	8.2	7.6	8.4	4.9	7.0	4.3
1990*	6.6	9.0	11.5	13.1	6.4	10.9	1.9
1989*	6.0	8.1	11.1	13.4	4.9	10.3	3.1
	6.0	8.7	9.7	10.3	4.1	10.3	4.6

Table 3. Average length of stay (in days) for principal (first-listed) alcohol-related diagnoses by sex and age group, 1979–2003. (Continued)

Sex or age and year	Alcoholic psychoses	Alcohol dependence syndrome		Nondependent abuse			
			Any	Alcoholic	Other specified	Unspecified	of alcohol
1987	7.3	10.1	9.3	10.2	8.2	8.4	3.9
1986	6.7	10.3	8.0	9.1		7.1	3.5
1985	10.7	9.6	9.0	9.5	6.2	9.8	5.4
1984	6.0	9.6	10.9	11.8		12.1	5.4
1983	6.3	10.5	9.7	11.0	6.0	10.8	3.5
1982	8.0	10.5	11.2	11.6	6.4	12.4	3.7
1001	7.8	10.5	13.0	_	8.7	15.2	3.4
1981	7.8	10.2	13.0	12.7 13.0	7.0	15.2	5.8
1980							
1979	7.4	8.7	12.9	13.1	7.6	15.3	3.3
Age: 65+ years							
2003*	6.9	7.2	6.0	5.4	_	6.7	3.1
2002*	6.8	7.8	6.2	6.8	_	6.1	2.9
2001*	6.1	5.8	6.4	7.2	_	6.1	5.8
2000*	6.6	4.1	7.0	8.4	_	6.7	4.6
1999*	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.4	_	6.3	4.9
1998*	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.8	_	6.5	_
1997*	10.5	7.9	7.0	8.9	_	6.7	_
1996*	7.3	8.4	6.4	7.1	_	6.2	_
1995*	6.1	7.3	7.2	8.0	_	6.4	_
1994*	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.6	_	7.6	_
1993*	8.2	9.1	9.8	10.8	_	9.5	_
1992*	8.9	8.8	10.6	9.2	_	10.8	_
1991*	8.3	9.4	9.3	8.9	_	10.1	_
1990*	8.1	9.4	9.9	8.8	_	11.3	_
1989*	8.1	11.8	8.9	9.3	_	9.2	_
1988*	7.1	8.4	9.1	10.0	_	8.5	_
1987	11.8	10.6	8.8	7.5	_	9.6	_
1986	9.4	12.7	9.1	8.1	_	10.3	_
1985	6.8	11.7	8.4	7.5	_	9.0	_
1984	7.7	12.9	12.2		_	9.0	_
1983		12.0	13.0	_	_	13.3	_
1982	_	12.0	13.1	11.8	_	12.9	_
1981	11.4	11.9	13.2	13.2	_	15.9	_
1980		9.8	12.9	12.0	8.1	14.9	_
1979	_	9.2	13.7	13.2		15.3	_
1070		J.E	10.7	10.2		10.0	

Note: Values are rounded down to the first decimal place.

New sample design was implemented, which may affect trend data. Some of the differences between the 1988–2003 statistics and those of earlier years may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization patterns.

[—]There were fewer than 30 NHDS records for this cell of the table. Data are not reported because of questionable reliability.

¹ Two discharge cases, one patient hospitalized for 29 days and another hospitalized for 36 days with complications from liver and stomach biopsies respectively, had major impacts on the average length of stay calculations for "any chronic liver disease and cirrhosis" and "other specified cirrhosis without mention of alcohol." These extreme outlier values were excluded from the estimates in this table.

² A single discharge case, a patient who was hospitalized for 217 days with complications from a liver transplant, had a major impact on the average length of stay calculations for "any chronic liver disease and cirrhosis" and "other specified cirrhosis without mention of alcohol." This extreme outlier value was excluded from the estimates in this table.